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ening of view which has been evident recently, a distinct gain in classification methods. It is certain to throw light upon many problems of distribution and relationship hitherto only suspected. The use of *Asio* instead of *Bubo* for the the genus of the Great Horned Owls will cause temporary confusion, but ultimately make for stability, we trust. Seventeen forms of the Great Horned Owl are recognized, six of which are new species. That does not seem excessive from the whole of the Americas, but we trust that the naming of forms may rest permanently here. In treating the wrens of the genus *Troglodytes*, Mr. Oberholser has made a new genus in which to place that curious form, *Thryorchilus browni* from Panama. Of the 37 forms of *Troglodytes* recognized there are 14 independent species showing no subspecific affinities. The South American form *musculus* is split into 14 forms, while our North American form *aedon*, remains triple. In the whole genus but three new subspecies are elaborated, none of which affect our fauna. We congratulate Mr. Oberholser upon this work, and trust that the whole field of American ornithology may be gone over as carefully in the near future.

L. J.

THE BIRDS OF LICKING COUNTY, OHIO. By I. A. Field. Reprinted from The Bulletin Scientific Laboratories of Denison University, Vol. XII, December, 1903.

Mr. Field prefaces the annotated part of his catalogue with remarks upon the topography of the county and the general distribution of the birds found there. The annotations consist of statements concerning the times of appearance of the birds and the regions in which they may be found. Of the 203 species found in the county during the three years of his study, 27 are permanent residents, 79 summer residents, 9 winter residents, 80 transient visitants, and 8 accidental visitants. Of the accidental species the most interesting are the European Widgeon and Cinnamon Teal, both captured on Licking Reservoir. We welcome this additional faunal list as a contribution to the literature of distribution.

L. J.

BOLL WEEVILS AND BIRDS. Address by Prof. H. P. Attwater, industrial agent Southern Pacific, at the Second Annual Convention of the Texas Cotton Growers' Association, Dallas, Texas, November 6th, 1903.

In this paper Prof. Attwater shows clearly that one of the greatest enemies of the Cotton Boll Weevil is the host of birds. He pleads for the protection and encouragement of the birds that they may go about their beneficent work of destruction of insect pests unhindered. It is not too much to expect that if the birds are allowed to increase as they would normally they will keep in check insect depredations, for they will eat such insects as are most easily secured, other things being equal. L. J.

POSTGLACIAL ORIGIN AND MIGRATION OF THE LIFE OF THE NORTHEASTERN UNITED STATES. By Charles C. Adams. Reprinted from

Journal of Geography, Vol. I, No. 7, September, 1902, pages 303-310, 352-357.

In this paper the author endeavors to trace the redistribution of Life in that part of North America which was covered with glacial ice. The first migration was by the arctic types, which pushed up against the border of the retreating ice; second by the subarctic life, following close upon the heels of the arctic, and the third the temperate, the last migration, represented by the forms now found in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Only the third class are typically American. The northward migrations were marked not by river courses so much as by forest and plains regions. We welcome this paper as throwing light upon the post-glacial origin of our flora and fauna.

L. J.

SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES AS A CENTER OF GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF FLORA AND FAUNA. By Charles C. Adams. Reprinted from Biological Bulletin, Vol. III, No. 3, July, 1902. Pages 116-131.

The author here shows that so far as the eastern United States is concerned, the post-glacial life has been distributed from the southeast, except the distinctly boreal forms, and still remains as a center of dispersal. He recognizes, also, a southwestern center of dispersal in the arid region of northern Mexico and the southwestern United States. LJ

Amateur Sportsman, Vol. XXX, Nos. 2, 3, 4.

American Ornithology, Vol. IV, Nos. 1, 2, 3.

Bird-Lore, Vol. VI, Nos. 1, 2.

Boll Weevils and Birds.

Cassinia, 1903.

Condor, The, Vol. IV, No. 1.

Journal of Applied Microscopy, Vol. VI, No. 9, 10.

Maine Sportsman, The, Vol. II, Nos. 125, 126.

Naturaliste Canadien, Le, Vol. XXX, Nos. 11, 12; Vol. XXXI, No. 1.

Nature Notes, Vol. XV, No. 170.